

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA
MONROE DIVISION**

JUSTIN DAVID SIMMONS

* **CIVIL ACTION NO. 15-1673**

VERSUS

* **JUDGE ROBERT G. JAMES**

**CAROLYN W. COLVIN, ACTING
COMMISSIONER, SOCIAL
SECURITY ADMINISTRATION**

* **MAG. JUDGE KAREN L. HAYES**

REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION

Before the undersigned Magistrate Judge, on reference from the District Court, is a motion for attorney's fees [doc. # 19] filed by plaintiff Justin David Simmons pursuant to the Equal Access to Justice Act ("EAJA"), 28 U.S.C. § 2412. The Commissioner did not file a response; therefore the motion is deemed unopposed. *See* Notice of Motion Setting [doc. # 20]. As detailed below, it is recommended that the motion be GRANTED, as modified, and that the Commissioner be ordered to pay attorney's fees in the amount of \$3,692.50 (21.10 hours at \$175.00 per hour).

Analysis

I. EAJA

The EAJA provides that a court shall award attorney's fees and costs to a prevailing party in a civil action brought against the United States unless the court finds that the position of the government was substantially justified or that special circumstances make an award unjust. 28 U.S.C. § 2412(d)(1)(A). A party who obtains a remand of a social security appeal pursuant to the fourth sentence of § 405(g) qualifies as a prevailing party for purposes of fees under the

EAJA. *Breaux v. U.S.D.H.H.S.*, 20 F.3d 1324 (5th Cir. 1994).¹ The Commissioner does not contest that plaintiff is entitled to recover fees, and therefore does not contest that plaintiff is the prevailing party.

II. Hourly Rate

The EAJA provides in relevant part that the amount of fees awarded:

shall be based upon prevailing market rates for the kind and quality of the services furnished, except that . . . **attorney fees shall not be awarded in excess of \$125 per hour unless the court determines that an increase in the cost of living or a special factor . . . justifies a higher fee.**

28 U.S.C. § 2412(d)(2)(A)(ii) (emphasis added). The EAJA “vests the district courts with discretion to arrive at a reasonable rate for attorneys’ fees based on cost-of-living adjustments and other factors.” *Yoes v. Barnhart*, 467 F.3d 426, 426 (5th Cir. 2006) (citation omitted). When a given locale has experienced a significant change in the cost of living, the court should increase the hourly rate beyond the nominal statutory cap. *Baker v. Bowen*, 839 F.2d 1075, 1084 (5th Cir. 1988). The rate need not precisely track the cost of living increase for the geographical area, but instead should be calculated “only to the extent necessary to ensure an adequate source of representation.” *Id.*

In *Montgomery v. Colvin*, this court recently weighed cost of living increases since 1994 against prevailing market conditions and the healthy community of social security practitioners in this area, before settling upon an EAJA hourly rate of \$175 for attorney work performed in 2014 and beyond. See *Montgomery v. Colvin*, Civ. Action No. 14-3120 (W. D. La.) (Superseding R&R [doc. # 30] and Judgment [doc. # 31]). Here, although plaintiff requested an

¹ On August 16, 2016, the District Court entered judgment reversing and remanding this case to the Commissioner for further proceedings pursuant to the fourth sentence of 42 U.S.C. § 405(g). (Judgment [doc. # 16]).

hourly fee of \$150, it is manifest that he did so pursuant to *Williams v. Astrue*,² which, until recently, established this court’s maximum hourly rate for EAJA petitions. In accordance with the findings and analysis set forth in *Montgomery v. Colvin*, the court will award fees in this case at an hourly rate of \$175.

III. Hours Reasonably Expended

As the fee applicant, plaintiff bears the burden of demonstrating the reasonableness of the number of hours expended on the claim. *Von Clark v. Butler*, 916 F.2d 255, 259 (5th Cir.1990). “Where the documentation of hours is inadequate, the district court may reduce the award accordingly.” *Leroy v. City of Houston*, 831 F.2d 576, 586 (5th Cir. 1987) (quoting *Hensley, supra*). Furthermore, the district court “should exclude from this initial fee calculation hours that were not ‘reasonably expended.’” *Id.*

Plaintiff’s attorney asserts that he expended a total of 21.10 hours on this case. The undersigned has reviewed the itemization of hours submitted by plaintiff’s counsel, and has determined that it is reasonable in the amount of time spent on the services performed.

Conclusion

IT IS RECOMMENDED that plaintiff’s motion for attorney’s fees [doc. # 19] be GRANTED, as modified, and that the Commissioner be ordered to remit to plaintiff’s counsel a check made payable to plaintiff Justin David Simmons for attorney fees in the amount of \$3,692.50 (21.10 hours at \$175.00 per hour).

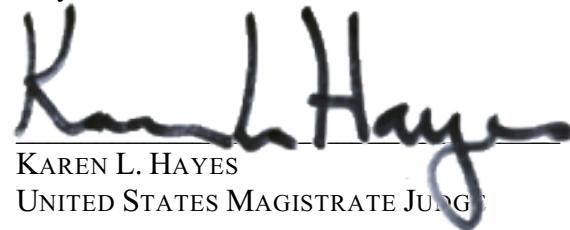
Under the provisions of 28 U.S.C. §636(b)(1)(C) and FRCP Rule 72(b), the parties have **fourteen (14) days** from service of this Report and Recommendation to file specific, written

² *Williams v. Astrue*, 2009 WL 703288 (W. D. La. Feb. 26, 2009) (Report and Recommendation); 2009 WL 703285 (W.D. La. Mar. 17, 2009) (Order denying reconsideration); 2009 WL 824527 (W.D. La. Mar. 23, 2009) (Judgment)

objections with the Clerk of Court. A party may respond to another party's objections within **fourteen (14) days** after being served with a copy thereof. A courtesy copy of any objection or response or request for extension of time shall be furnished to the District Judge at the time of filing. Timely objections will be considered by the District Judge before he makes a final ruling.

A PARTY'S FAILURE TO FILE WRITTEN OBJECTIONS TO THE PROPOSED FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS CONTAINED IN THIS REPORT WITHIN FOURTEEN (14) DAYS FROM THE DATE OF ITS SERVICE SHALL BAR AN AGGRIEVED PARTY, EXCEPT ON GROUNDS OF PLAIN ERROR, FROM ATTACKING ON APPEAL THE UNOBJECTED-TO PROPOSED FACTUAL FINDINGS AND LEGAL CONCLUSIONS ACCEPTED BY THE DISTRICT JUDGE.

In Chambers, at Monroe, Louisiana, this 21st day of November 2016.



KAREN L. HAYES
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE